State Library

THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS
Is Published Weekly,
BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞Business and professional cards, not exceeding five lines, Five Dollars per annum; over five and under twelve lines, Ten Dollars per annum.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

POSITIVELY,

All accounts for subscription, advertising and job work are due at the close of the year. This rule we shall rigidly enforce, and expect all who trade with us to settle once a year.

Swannanoa Lodge, No. 56,

I. O. O. F.

Holds its regular meetings every Thursday evening, at Temperance Hall.
ED. J. ASTON, *N. G.*
A. J. LINDSEY, *R. S.*
Asheville, Aug. 26, 1858. tf

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.
Asheville, January 2, 1855.—tf

DR. J. S. T. BAIRD,

HAVING permanently located on BEAVER DAM, two miles North of Asheville, offers his professional services to the public, in the various branches of his profession.—He can always be found at home, unless professionally absent.
March 18, 1858.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
January 11, 1855. tf.

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

R. H. CANNON,
Attorney at Law,
Webster, Jackson County, N. C.
October 21, 1858. 1y

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

BURTON & GOLD,
Attorneys at Law,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.
WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

W. M. HARDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
Will attend the Courts of Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and McDowell.
Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. tf

GEN. B. M. EDNEY
WILL practice Law regularly hereafter in the Superior Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, Rutherford & Polk.
Office, Hendersonville, N. C. [Feb.12'57ly

LADIES
WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

NOTICE.
ALL demands against the Estate of William Patton, deceased must be rendered without delay, and all persons indebted will be required to make speedy payment.
JOHN CHEESBOROUGH,
THOMAS J. KERR,
Executors.

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of Buncombe county, on the 18th instant, a negro man, who says his name is
WILLIAM,
and that he belongs to James Dickerson, of Craven county, N. C. Said negro asserts that he ran away in May last. He is between twenty and twenty five years of age, well built and intelligent. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with according to law.
H. F. WOLSTENHOLME,
Jailor.
Sept. 23, 1858.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.
Are receiving an additional stock of Ready Made
Clothing, Hats, Bonnets, Jewelry, Watches, &c., &c.,
making their stock very complete. Call and examine it. July 24. 1857

WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry, for sale at ASTON'S.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 10—No. 17.] ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1858. [WHOLE No. 485.

State Agricultural Society.

ANNUAL ADDRESS

Delivered at the Fair Grounds, on Thursday, Oct. 21st, 1858, by

HON. THOMAS L. CLINGMAN,
OF BUNCOMBE.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: When some twelve months ago there was a similar assemblage at this place, we were entertained with an address abounding in knowledge of Agricultural subjects, comprehensive and thorough in its details, and in all respects, interesting and useful to the planter and farmer. Such in character have been many of the addresses heretofore delivered on these occasions by the President of the Association and others. I regret that it will not be in my power to present to you a similar offering to-day.

My past course of life and the pursuits with which I have been occupied, have been of such character, that most of you are, perhaps, my superior in these branches of knowledge. The fact that the Executive committee of the Association should have selected me for such an office, well knowing, as they did, my deficiences in this respect, would seem to imply, that in their judgment there were subjects within the reach of any man of education, sufficiently allied to practical agriculture, to be interesting on an occasion like this. Having no especial reason for declining the invitation with which I was honored, and feeling a deep interest in the movements and success of the Association, I had no alternative but to accept, and must therefore bespeak your kindest indulgence while I attempt the performance of a duty wholly new to me. At the first view, agricultue strikes the mind as being the most independent and certain progress of all occupations. Fertility, or the capacity of production, is a permanent, enduring quality of the earth. The course of the seasons is regular and constant, within the necessary limits, so that they bring in proper order, sunshine and rain, and the required changes of temperature. Even if from any cause, particular parts of the earth's surface should be deprived of their productive powers, nature supplies fertilizing agents in great abundance. The wants of man which impel him to cultivate the earth, are fixed in his very nature; while the knowledge necessary to enable him to obtain a subsiste by husbandry is so small as to seem almost instinctive. Such discoveries as lead to improved modes of culture from time to time are easily transmitted to succeeding generations, and without any very great mental exertions the stock of knowledge in this branch of industry is gradually increased. It would seem, therefore, that where agriculture once obtained a position, it ought to extend itself, until, by successive advances, it attained the highest state of perfection. As, for example, it has already acquired a firm foot-hold in the United States, is there any reason to doubt that it will expand and improve, until it has taken entire possession of the North American continent, and everywhere exhibited itself in its highest perfection?

There are many facts in history which seem to sustain the affirmative to this question.—It has been observed that agricultural States were those which manifest the greatest and most enduring vitality. India and China are pointed to as examples, and Sparta and Rome have been contrasted with such States as Phenicia and Athens and Carthage and Venice. It has been truly said that nations which were mainly dependent on commerce and manufactures were often ruined by a single unsuccessful campaign, while those chiefly engaged in agriculture could stand repeated reverses, and arise from each shock with renewed vigor, like the fabled earth-born giant, from the touch of his mother.

But numerous as are the circumstances that lend plausibility to this view, and pleasing as it would be for us to adopt such a hypothesis, a wider induction, and a more careful survey of the facts will not allow us to rest with absolute certainty on such a conclusion. Thousands of years ago, immense nations existed in South-Western Asia.—Dim as is the light of early history, it is yet sufficient to satisfy us that the country on either side of the great river Euphrats, and extending quite to the Mediterranean, once teemed with dense masses of human beings. So imperfect were the means of transportation then known, that we can have no doubt but that they obtained their subsistence mainly from the soil on which they lived.—But the traveller who now passes over these regions finds comparatively but a sparse population, and the ruins of mighty cities, with immense mounds and buried columns of strange design and execution. Covered walls and cisterns, and dilapidated aqueducts afford evidence of former industry on a vast scale. The mind instinctively asks what has wrought this wonderful change, and converted fertile fields and populous cities into deserts? It cannot have been caused by any great geological convulsion or movement of the earth's surface. The form of the continents is now what it then was, and the seas and rivers still occupy their former places.—The revolutions of the heavenly bodies continue in their long known accustomed orbits and periods; nor can the finger of science point to anything in nature, that has affected the course of the seasons, or materially modified the amount of heat and cold, and sunshine and rain, that visited those regions in the times of Nebuchadnezzar or Cyrus or even of King Solomon.

As inanimate nature, and the course of physical events furnish no adequate cause for these changes, the reasons must be found in those political and social conditions which influence the actions of men. It may be said that invasions and conquests, or desolating wars, have destroyed the industry of those foregions. It is undoubtedly true that feebl States are often plundered by strong ones to ruinous extent; but why, for example, did not the successors of Alexander the Great protect their subjects for their own advantage? Why did not the mighty monarchies which have since held these regions afford such security to them as to encourage industry, and keep up their former high condition of agricultural wealth?

To obtain answers to these questions we must look to examples nearer to our own times, and to cases in which the facts are more generally within the range of our observation. While the great Roman Republic held the choicest of the then known world, Italy itself was blooming like a garden, and filled with a dense and prosperous population. After the lapse of a few centuries it was found to be in a state of decay, a large proportion of its inhabitants had disappeared, and wild beasts roamed over what had once been among its best cultivated districts.—Certain anti slavery writers in Europe, seconded by some in this country, have contended that this remarkable change was to be attributed to the existence of slavery in that empire. They strangely overlooked the fact, that this institution existed in all the great States of antiquity, so that such writers as Aristotle regarded it as a necessary element in every stable, political and social system.—For centuries during the best days of the Roman Republic, the number of slaves was computed as three times that of the free men, while the manumissions under the latter emperors, and after the times of Constantine, the liberation of all such slaves as might become christians greatly diminished their numbers. If the question, therefore, should be narrowed down to this issue, he would seem to have the advantage who should attribute the decay of the Roman empire to the emancipation of its slaves.

A far more potent cause can be found for this remarkable change. The provinces of the Republic were governed by the proconsuls, praetors and other officers, who were seldom held accountable for their conduct toward those subjected to their control. It was the object of the Governor to amass as much wealth as possible, and esteemed a great merit to return with such riches as might enable him to expend at Rome large sums for the amusement and support of the populace. This was the high road to favor and political preferment. The exactions from the distant provinces became more and more oppressive and grinding, until their wealth was exhausted. After their ruin was complete, Italy itself was resorted to, and the ingenuity of the emperors was exercised in inventing schemes of taxation and modes of extortion. As the system become more and more oppressive, industry was discouraged and idleness rewarded. Who would labor when the product of his exertions was to be seized and given to the indolent and lazy? The people abandoned the fields, and flocked to the cities to receive the largessess, and live on the bounties of the government. The population of Rome continued enormously large, on account of the expenditure made there, while the rural districts were wasted and deserted. The condition of the Empire resembled that of a dying man, when the diminished vital energies cease to send the blood to the extremities, and it returns to, and is collected about the heart.

In our own day we have a similar example presented by the Ottoman empire, that "sick man" whose effects hold out such strong temptations to the avidity of the greedy and ambitious. Its provinces, naturally so fertile, and once so prosperous, have been so long plundered by the various functionaries that have immediate control of them, that they are in a wasted and dying condition, while Constantinople is the point of attraction and expenditure.

The immense British corporation which has so long controlled India and its population of one hundred and seventy millions, is draining that country of its wealth, with a skill and efficiency, and a completeness which throws entirely into the shade the clumsy methods of plunder practiced hitherto by barbarians. The rebellion still prevailing there, seems to be a struggle, it may be only a death-struggle, to shake off the gigantic vampire, which will otherwise draw the last drop of blood from the heart of its victim.

The great principle, which I would deduce from all these examples is, that while feeble States may be ruined by powerful neighbors, who are hostile, great empires have been destroyed by their own governments. A small State, safe from external violence, can watch over and restrain within due bounds, its own rulers, but in large ones the central power is so great, and its territories so extensive and remote, that there cannot usually be a sufficient understanding, and concert of action among the sufferers, to enable them to make an effective opposition. In fact where resistance begins in any section, the other portion of the empire can generally be used for its suppression, before any extended organization can be effected. It thus has usually happened, that the oppression of the government has continued and increased until it has weakened and destroyed, in a great measure, the country subject to its domination.

Having some years ago attempted to present this view, I hope now to be excused for repeating it, because I think it can be shown that the great danger to us in the future, is one of this kind. To a prosperous system of agriculture, then, it may be assumed that there should exist a territory of sufficient fertility, with a congenial climate, an intelligent and energetic race of men, and such a political and social system as will afford security to industry, and stimulate, rather than repress its activity.

North Carolina has fifty thousand square miles of territory—just about the area of England. But while England, exclusive of Scotland and Wales, has a population of seventeen millions, North Carolina has barely one million. If this difference is not to continue, can we ever equal, or even approximate, the population of England? When at Washington, persons comparatively strangers to our State, often have said to me, "So you are from the piney region of North Carolina." They sometimes seemed surprised when I told them that the section from which I came was more remote from that district covered with pines than Washington City itself, and even less like it in its external features. The fact that the principal lines of travel through our State have been along that comparatively narrow belt of level pine forest, has made most persons from abroad suppose that the whole State is of that character.

It was in the month of July, 1584, that the first Europeans who ever touched the shores of any one of the old thirteen States, approached the coast of North Carolina, under the command of Amadas and Barlowe. In the report to Sir Walter Raleigh, drawn up by the latter, it is said that two days before they came in sight of the land, "We smelled so sweet and so strong a smell, as if we had been in the midst of some delicate garden, abounding with all kinds of odoriferous flowers." On reaching the land it was found "so full of grapes, as the very beating and surge of the sea overflowed them, of which we found such plenty, as well there as in all places else, both on the sand and on the green soil, on the hills as in the plains, as well on every little shrub, as also climbing the tops of high cedars, that I think in all the world the like abundance is not to be found; and myself having seen those parts of Europe that most abound, find such difference as were incredible to be written." Inside of the long narrow tract of islands, along which they coasted for two hundred miles, they found what "appeared another great sea," between them and the main land. Everywhere they were struck with surprise, as they beheld the variety, the magnitude and beauty of the forest trees, which not only "surpassed those of Bohemia, Muscovia or Hercynia," but "bettering the cedars of the Azores, of the Indies, or Lybanus."

Two years later, after a residence of twelve months on the main land, with a party of colonists, Ralph Lane declared "the main to be the goodliest soil under the cope of heaven," "the goodliest and most pleasing territory in the world," "and the climate so wholesome, that we had not one sick since we touched the land here." He affirms that if it "had but horses and kine in some reasonable proportion, I dare assure myself, being inhabited with English, no realm in christendom were comparable to it. For this already, we find, that what commodities soever, Spain, France, or Italy, or the East parts do yield to us, &c.,—these parts do abound with the growth of them all, and sundry other rich commodities, that no parts of the world, be they West or East Indes, here we find the greatest abundance of."

When we contemplate North Carolina at the present day, we recognize the features, here described. There is on the coast the same long line of low sandy islands, probably formed by the deposits of sediment, where the fluvial waters from the interior are checked in their course by the opposing current of the Gulf stream. With the exception of the fine harbor of Beaufort, there are the same difficult inlets which terrified these early voyagers, and on their maps were marked with figures of sinking ships. Inside of the range, there are the same broad and shallow seas, most abundantly supplied with fish, and those other inhabitants of the deep, which are alike calculated to minister to the necessities and luxuries of mankind. On the "main" there are lands not inferior in fertility to the famous Deltas of the Nile, or the Mississippi. Cultivation for one hundred successive years, in the most exhausting of the grain crops, has not diminished their productiveness.—Though it has cost something to render these swamp lands suitable for cultivation, yet no agricultural investment ever made in America, perhaps, yields a better return, and this fact affords another illustration of the truth, that Providence has decreed that the best things in life shall cost labour to attain them. And yet, up to this time but a small proportion, many persons think not one fiftieth part of the swamp lands in the Eastern portion of the State, have been put into cultivation. When after the manner of Holland all this region shall have been reclaimed, the entire present population of the State might be removed to it, without being able to cultivate the half of it. Almost every portion of it, too, is penetrated by navigable streams. Passing inward a hundred miles or more from the coast, we reach that belt of pine land, which was formerly regarded as only valuable for its timber, and naval stores generally, but which later experiments show, may, without difficulty, be rendered highly productive. By the application of marl or lime, it has been ascertained that most of this region can be made to yield abundant crops both of cotton and the cereals. Westward of this, there stretches for two or three hundred miles, a moderately elevated, undulating country, presenting almost every variety of landscape, soil and production. At its extreme borders, there rises up a mountainous region with bolder scenery and a more bracing climate. Few of our citizens realize the extent of this district, or are aware of the fact, that it is three hundred miles in length, and has probably more than forty peaks, that surpass in altitude, Mount Washington, long regarded as the most elevated point in the Atlantic states. Though this region does not present the glacier fields and eternal snows of the Alps, yet their want is amply atoned for by a vegetation rich as the tropics themselves can boast of. Rocky masses, of immense height and magnitude, and long and frightful precipices are to be found, but the prevailing character of this section, is one of such fertility that the forest trees attain their most magnificent proportions on the sides, and even about the tops of the highest mountains.—There too are to be seen those strange treeless tracts, which the aboriginal inhabitants supposed to be the footprints of the "Evil One," as he stepped from mountain to mountain.—Their smooth, undultating surfaces covered with waving grasses, suggested far different associations to the present beholders. The landscape is variegated too, by tracts of thirty and even forty miles in extent, covered with dense forests of the balsam fir trees, appearing in the distance dark as "the plumage of the raven's wing," and green carpets of elastic moss, and countless vernal flowers, among which the numerous species of the azalia, kalmia, and the rhododendron, especially contend in the variety, delicacy and brilliancy of their hues. From the sides of the mountains flow cold and limpid streams along broad and beautiful vallies. Though such a region as this can never weary the eye, its chief merit is, that almost every part of it is fitted to be occupied by, and to minister to the wants of man.

Our State from the seashore to its western limit, is probably as well watered as any equal extent of territory on the face of the globe, and in all the middle and upper portions, the supply of water power is inexhaustable. In fact there are single rivers, such as the Catawba and French Broad, or "Racing river" of the Cherokees, which are sufficient to move the machinery of a State. Throughout our entire territory, there are no barren wastes, and rarely a square mile to be found, which cannot maintain its share of population. In all its parts, too, the variety, magnitude and beauty of its forest trees fully sustain the ecomiums of those early explorers. While the seaboard counties have those peculiar to that region, like the cypress, juniper, live oak, and the gigantic pines of the swamps, fit to become the "masts of great Admirals," and the mountains such varieties as are suited to a hardier climate, the State as a whole seems to contain representatives of almost all the trees of the North American forest in all their fullest and grandest development, and to afford in the greatest profusion all manner of timber and beautiful woods for the uses of the artificer.

When we look beneath the surface of the earth there are abundant objects of interest. North Carolina has the distinction of being the first of all the governments of the world that ordered a geological survey of its territory, and she has in my opinion, a greater variety of mineral substances than any single State of the Union. Not only does she present the diamond, platinum, gold, silver and many other substances interesting to the man of science, for their rarity, or attractive to the lovers of ornament, for their beauty, but she possesses in great abundance those minerals which add most to the wealth and permanent prosperity of a State. Though her coal measures are not perhaps as extensive as those of some of the other States, yet they are sufficiently so to be inexhaustible, while the coals are of the very best qualities for fuel, for the making of gas, and for the manufacture of iron.

With respect to the ores of iron, I think she may fairly claim to be the first of all the States, because she not only has all such ores as they possess, in the greatest abundance, but she is the only one known to contain the rare and valuable black band ore, and that in quantities vastly surpassing the deposits in Scotland itself. When, therefore, we look to the coal measures on Deep river, and find all these ores in the greatest abundance, overlying, or between the coal seams themselves, and consider all the advantages of this locality, we can hardly doubt the correctness of the opinion expressed by the most experienced miners and manufacturers of iron, that when proper outlets are opened, by the completion of the works of improvement now in progress, iron can be there made and transported to Wales, and sold at as cheap a rate as that for which the Welch manufacturers now afford the article.

Extensive beds of valuable marls are ascertained to exist over almost the entire eastern portion of the State, and afford the means of making fertile, most parts of that section. Recent examinations have brought to light to so great an extent, lime, copper ores, and other valuable minerals, as to satisfy every one that North Carolina is eminently fortunate in her geological formations.

The agricultural productions of the State are not less varied than its surface and soils. I know of no article grown in New England, or New York, that cannot be obtained with less labor and at lower rates in the mountain region of North Carolina. Whatever the middle and western States of the Union yield can be produced in abundance, not only in the central parts, but in fact all over our State. While tobacco may be profitably grown in almost every portion of it, some of the northern counties produce varieties, equal and probably superior, to what old Virginia herself, or any other part of the world, grows. Cotton of fine qualities is produced in the lower counties, in as great quantity to the acre, and with as high profits, as in the south western States. The progress this culture has of late made, with us, when we consider the large area suitable to it, renders it probable that at no distant day North Carolina will take rank among the first cotton States of the Union. The rice of the Cape Fear is esteemed equal to the best in the world, and its culture may be largely extended in that region. The lowland counties of the east and northeast, as producers of breadstuffs, are destined to be to the adjacent regions what Egypt was in the time of the Pharaohs.

The grape is indigenous in every part of the State, from Currituck to Cherokee, and among the hundreds of native varieties that are from time to time brought to light, after the neglect and waste of centuries, there are doubtless many which will equal, possibly surpass, the delicious Scuppernong of the Albemarle region, and the famous Catawba of Buncombe. With such indications, and our favorable soils, and climate, why may we not in time, approximate the vintages of France and Germany?

Mr. Webster once remarked to me in conversation, that he did not believe that we should ever be able to obtain good wine from the Atlantic slope of the American continent. The reason given by him was this: the prevailing winds of the temperate regions being from the west, and as in the United States they came from the land, a much higher degree of heat was felt in the summer than in Europe, where they blew from the Atlantic ocean. Hence he thought the extreme heat of the summer here would bring about too soon an acetous fermentation, unfavorable to the production of good wines. If this view should present an insurmountable difficulty, with respects to wines made from foreign grapes, that ripen in the heat of our summers, it nevertheless would not exist in the case of the natives, which do not usually come to maturity until the greatest heats of the summer are past, namely, in the months of September and October. In fact a district of a few miles in extent on the Tryon mountain, where neither dew nor frost are ever known, and which is remarkable for the variety and excellence of its native grapes, they are often found in fine condition in the open air, as late as December.

In the wine districts of France, there are embraced in all about eight thousand square miles, a considerable portion of which consists of rocky steeps, and terraces, unfitted for the production of the cereals, and yet the yield in wine is of the value of more than fifty millions of dollars annually.

It thus appears that the whole yield from these eight thousand miles of territory, is equal to about one half of the average value of the cotton crop of the United States for the last five years. There is doubtless in North Carolina, a much greater amount of land than this, suitable to the growing of grapes, and may we not hope, one of these days, to become a great wine producing community?

With the single exception of the sugar from the cane, I know of no agricultural product of the Union, which is not suited to our State. I do not merely mean to say that they may be produced, but that they all find in our limits their appropriate soil and climate, and can be successfully cultivated to an extent greatly surpassing the wants of our own people. All the domestic animals existing in the United States, thrive within our borders. Though the sheep may be advantageously reared in almost every part of the State, he finds his best climate and most attractive food in the mountainous region, while the blood horse can be most successfully raised in the sandy districts of the lower country.

The climate of North Carolina as a whole is eminently favorable. I know that different opinions prevail in many quarters, and so much is said in these days of *northern energy and southern indolence* that you will doubtless pardon a few remarks tending to dispel a singular popular delusion. I maintain then that during nine tenths of the existence of man on the globe as historically known the destinies of the world have been controlled by nations occupying territories, having as warm climates as our own. According to the settled opinion of the learned, when man was first created, he was placed by Providence in such a climate and it would be singular, indeed, if he was commanded to multiply and replenish the earth, if he should have been placed by his Creator in an unfavorable location. Egypt, where man seems first to have attained a high state of civilization, and India, had tropical climates. The four great empires of antiquity were, in their centres, subjected to ranges of temperature as high as ours. Babylon and Persepolis where nearer the equator than the most southern point of North Carolina, and while Nineveh was below its northern limit, and the hearts of the Assyrian and Persian empires were subjected to a warmer climate than ours. And Greece and Rome, too, were lands of the olive, the vine and the fig tree, and possessed temperature as high as our own. What people ever exhibited more spirit, energy and enterprise than the Greeks in the Persian wars and Asiatic invasions? Where has the world such an example of long sustained strength and energy, as was manifested by the Romans, when they held for so many centuries the best portion of the known world from Scotland down to the great African desert! After the decay and fall of their empire, there began under the tropic of Cancer, a movement headed by Mahomet, which swept over the earth with the rapidity of a flame of fire, subjecting the principal parts of it to its control. A high state of civilization, was kept up for centuries at Bagdad and Cordova, the capital branches of the Saracenic dominions. After their decline and the overthrow of the Greek empire of Constantinople, the period of Spanish assendancy began. It thus appears that it is only during the last two or three centuries, that the so called northern nations have had control of the world.—The extraordinary popular error which so generally prevails on this subject is due doubtless, mainly to the fact that to the minds of the majority of men, the present is everything, and the past, however long it may have been, goes for nothing. It, in part too, may be accounted for by the well known circumstance, that the old Roman empire in the period of its decay was overrun by bands of barbarians from the north. But at that time the strength of the Romans was gone, having been destroyed by their vices, and the despotisms to which they had been subjected. In fact, they had long ceased to be a military people, or to bear arms, and had been accustomed to hire these barbarians to defend them. That they should have fallen a prey to them is no more wonderful than that a decrepid giant, after a century of vice and dissipation, should have been overpowered by a stripling. There can be no doubt but that any one of the half a dozen such armies as the Roman republic was able to keep in the field at the same time, would have been able to beat any horde of barbarians that ever crossed the frozen Danube.

I would not disparage or undervalue the intellect, talent, energy and courage exhibited by the northern nations in our day. But Homer still stands the monarch of Poetry. All attempts to equalize others with him, but serve to show their lamentable inferiority.—Demosthenes and Cicero are still the models to which the student in oratory is pointed.—Who has exhibited more capacity for metaphysical science than Aristottle, or greater genius for mechanical philosophy than Archimedes? Whose works of art surpass those of Phidias and Michael Anglo? Who as moralists have been superior to Socrates and St. Paul? What navigators were more enterprising and daring than Christopher Co-

lumbus and Vasco de Gama? Who as warriors, statesmen and possessors of universal genius and talent, rank above Julius Caesar and Napoleon Bonaparte? The catalogue might be indefinitely extended, by references, both to Europe and the United States, but until these names are overshadowed, it cannot be truthfully said that a northern clime is necessary to develope the highest degree of human courage, talent, energy and intellect.

We have then all the necessary physical conditions in our territory, minerals, soils, woods, waters and climate, to make us a great agricultural State. In addition to these advantages, there must be an intelligent, energetic and moral population. It is only within our day, that the characteristics and qualities of the various races of men have received any large share of attention. Many ages ago the different species of animals and plants, and even the heavenly bodies were the objects of study, but it is only of late that the peculiarities of the several races of men have become the subjects of investigation, and that this branch of science, most important to man, has made remarkable progress.

The dominant race in our State belongs entirely to the great Caucasian family, that has in all ages controlled the destinies of the world. Wherever it has existed, neither clime, nor external circumstances, have materially modified its physical and mental features. It has dominated alike in Northern and in Southern Europe, and in central and Southern Asia, nor have the torrid heats of Africa prevented Carthagenian, and Roman, and Saracenic ascendency. In America, too, wherever its stock has been kept pure, its superiority has been equally striking, from Canada to Cape Horn. But while it everywhere shows itself to be superior to any of the other races, it is nevertheless affected to some extent by certain causes.—While the mixture of those nearly related by blood is extremely injurious, and on the other hand the union of races widely different, is destructive in a few generations to the hybrid progeny resulting from it, it has been ascertained that a combination of varieties of the same race is advantageous, and that in such cases, there are exhibited the highest degrees of courage, energy and intellect. The ancestors of the present population of North Carolina, were mainly from England, and the English people are themselves a combination of the original Celts, Romans, Saxons, Danes and Normans. In our own State they have received a large admixture of the modern Germans, Irish, Scotch, French, and other European nations. Such a combination gives the best assurance of a high order of intellectual and moral qualities. One third of our population consists of an inferior race held in subjection by the higher one. The negroes are by their physical constitutions eminently fitted for a hot climate, and for situations unfavorable to the health of white men. They are therefore suited to the swamp lands of the lower counties, where they can labor without injury from the solar heat and malaria.—They exist too among us in a proportion nearly large enough to occupy in time the region where they are most needed, though perhaps, in rather less numbers at present than the State, as a whole, may require.—The negro in all ages, and in all countries, where he has remained for any length of time, has been a slave, and his natural qualities seem so eminently fitted for that condition, as strongly impel us to the belief that he was intended by Providence to occupy that station. It is, too, gratifying for us to know that as he exists in the Southern States of the Union, he is in all respects superior to what he has been elsewhere. Apprehension was formerly felt, lest by reason of the considerable numbers existing in this country, there might in time be a complete mixture of the two races, or dangerous collisions between them. Intelligent minds at this time have no such fear. As to the first ground of uneasiness, independently of the repugnance felt by the white man to such an union, Providence has by a law of his own, higher than any human enactment, guarded against it.—For purposes of his own he has determined that the different species of living things shall continue to exist as separated by him, in spite of efforts to add to the number of the various species. This principle applies to the human races as well as to the inferior animals. Hence, when mixtures occur, they, like other hibrids, can exist only for a few generations. Had it been otherwise, instead of the different races we now find in most parts of the earth there would have been only one uniform mixture of all, like an alloy of metals fused together. Nor is there reason to apprehend resistance, or rebellion, among the negroes on any large scale. They are instinctively so sensible of the superiority of the white man, and so docile in their disposition, that they remain passive in their present condition. In fact so wide is the chasm between them and us, that they do not aspire to equality. We have therefore a great advantage over those nations that have held, as slaves, their own equals. In such cases there have been dangerous insurrections and most cruel and bloody civil wars.

The effect, too, of this condition of things, is favorable to the ruling race. Every white man is sensible of his advantages, and takes a pride in his position. He looks upon himself as the peer of all living men. It was well said by Burke, that in countries where slavery was unknown, liberty was looked upon as an important political right, but that where it did exist, each freeman regarded his liberty as a high personal privilege which he was ready to defend with the last drop of his blood; and that slaveholders always maintained their liberties with a higher and haughtier spirit than others. With us there is the double stimulant: first, that of freedom as contrasted with slavery; secondly, the superiority of the white man to the negro. Our society seems therefore to rest on the most favorable basis.

North Carolina is often called an honest State. I doubt if those who thus speak of our integrity and honesty, realize the extent of the compliment they pay us. I fear, fellow citizens, that we do not ourselves fully appreciate it. As one of the great distinguished qualities of the Creator of the Universe, not less than his omnipotent power, is perfect truth—integrity—as he has made man's eternal happiness depend solely on his moral worth, and as he has so ordered that in the private relations of life, integrity and truth are the basis of respect, esteem and confidence between man and man, in fact the very foundation of the social system, it might be well supposed that public virtue would be of the utmost consequence to a State. Accordingly we find that in all ages the strength and prosperity of nations has kept pace with their public and private morals. Even small States, where a high moral tone prevailed, have had strength enough to resist the most powerful invaders. The philosophic historian Polybius, while a captive at Rome, at the period of the greatest prosperity of that mighty Republic, when comparing its institutions and morals with those of his degenerate countrymen, declared that the word of a Roman was worth more than the bond of a Greek and twenty securities. In the course of a single century these Romans lost their stern integrity, and public corruption and private vice prevailed, so that a republican form of government was no longer practicable. Even the iron despotism which succeeded, though it delayed, could not prevent the decay and destruction of the empire. A great French monarch regretted that he could not afford the luxury of an egg for his breakfast, because each of his subordinates, through whom the money to be paid for it would have to pass, would embezzle so much of it as to render the sum expended larger than his treasury could bear. Santa Anna is understood to have declared that the reason why he could not maintain any stable system of government in Mexico, was because the officials he was obliged to employ, appropriated to their own uses all the funds intended to be expended for the public service. The late Czar of Russia is reported to have complained that the interest of the empire suffered by reason of the peculations of his officers. Even the untiring industry, comprehensive intellect, and eagle eye of the great Napoleon could not prevent similar abuses. I maintain then, fellow citizens, that when our cotemporaries speak of us as pre eminently honest, they assign to us that very quality which, of all others, is most important to the strength and prosperity of a State.

It is sometimes said, however, that we are behind the present age. If we have retained somewhat more than others, the institutions and manners of our forefathers, I trust we have kept with them the stern integrity which distinguished the revolutionary age. Lord Chatham, when contrasting the iron barons of the olden time with the silken ones of his day, declared that he "would not give three words of their barbarous Latin for all the classics." The earlier stages in a nation's existence are usually characterized by simple virtues and a stern abhorrence of vice and crime. As they become more refined they are usually relaxed and enervated, and are more tolerant to wrong doers. Already in certain portions of the Union such is the sympathy felt for criminals, that the great effort is to make them as comfortable and happy as possible, after their conviction. I hope that with us sympathies will always be given to the innocent who may have suffered, and indignation felt towards the criminal. I trust that neither capital nor corporal punishment will ever be more sparingly used in our State than they now are. The relaxations that have already taken place, have not, in my judgment, been advantageous to the public. Let our State always be as uncomfortable as possible to the vicious and the criminal. It will then continue, as it has heretofore been, a region wherein there is as small a proportion of crime to its population as any on earth. As evidence of the confidence reposed in the integrity of North Carlina abroad, we may refer with satisfaction to the high prices at which her bonds are sold even in periods of the greatest depression in financial matters.

That our people were not as generally educated as some others, has been the subject of comment, but at present North Carolina is expending for the purposes of education within her limits, more, I think, in proportion to her population, than any one of the southern States, and than most of the northern ones.

It cannot fairly be argued either, that we are behind our neighbors in native intellect. Those who have represented us in the national councils, have usually, at least maintained an average position with the representatives of other parts of the Union. Some who were born and educated among us, have, while citizens of other States, attained the highest positions known to the Republic. It is nevertheless undoubtedly true that our sons have not, while residing among us, been the recipients of a fair share of the public honors. This is, I think, to be attributed to two causes. During my time in public life those whom we have sent to represent us at Washington, have been in a political sense reliable men. In other words, no matter to what party association they might belong, it was known that they would stand firmly by the principles they professed. Representatives from some of the States by threatening to assail their own parties, find favor, and have honorable appointments bestowed on their immediate constituents, because politicians are often meanly selfish enough to quiet opposition, and buy support by the bestowal of offices in their gift. It has thus sometimes happened that our State has been punished, for the fidelity of its representatives. I am far from thinking, however, that it is a misfortune to our citizens generally, that they are not holders of federal offices. I happened to mention last winter, to a prominent statesman, that during the whole of General Pierce's administration, and of Mr. Buchanan's up to that time, there had not been a single application for an office under the federal government, from any citizen of my district. He at once declared that the fact was so honorable to the district, that it ought to be universally known. And I do hold that nothing can be more honorable to our people than the fact that they should be willing to rely on their own honest industry, at home, instead of hanging about Washington for a livelihood. Still our State has not, I am sorry to say, abroad, at all times, the consideration and weight she would have if her sons were oftener the recipients of the higher honors of the Republic.

In the second place, it has been sometimes said that we have not always been so ready as some of our neighbors, to promote and sustain our ablest men. This, if true, I have thought was, in a great measure, due to a condition of things which it is in our power to remove. Owing to the form of the territory of our State, there has been heretofore little community of feeling between the different parts of it. The eastern counties have, from their position, been isolated from the rest of the State, and those on the southern border with South Carolina, while the extreme west has stood as it were alone. The State has therefore been very much broken up into sectional divisions. In filling the prominent political positions to which we were entitled, combinations of some of these sectional parties have been formed for temporary purposes. It may have happened that on account of these sectional rivalries, strong men have sometimes been set aside. Envy is said to love a shining mark, and she acts after the fashion of Tarquin, when he cut the tallest poppies. Our people have been accustomed to lament the fact, that we have no large city in which the opinion of the State could be concentrated and a proper tone given to its feelings. But large cities are attended with so many evils, that by some they are regarded as sores in the body politic.—They are less favorable, perhaps, to the increase of wealth and population than the rural districts, and are attended with far more of pauperism, vice and crime. The general extension of railroads and telegraphs seems about to give to the country many of the advantages of the city without its drawbacks. With their aid one may now pass through a State in but little more time than he would formerly have traversed a large city. By these means our North Carolina citizens can have the benefits which arise from a rapid interchange of views with each other, without the evils that attend the crowding of population into large cities. We can thus have the strength of concentration without its weakness, and knowledge and refinement without vice. Already the progress made in our works seems in this respect to have produced a favorable change. But when they shall have been completed,—when one may to day lave in the breakers of the Atlantic and to morrow stand among the clouds, on the mountain-tops of the distant west, when the whole State is thus brought together, you will then have a North Carolina opinion so concentrated and energetic, that it will become efficient, and give us that consideration abroad to which we shall be entitled.

I have already intimated that there is a danger which threatens us in the distance.—Such is now the strength of the United States that they have nothing to fear from foreign violence. The evil which menaces us is wholly from within. I do not now merely allude to an organization which has sprung up lately in the northern States, and which threatens our section. Its governing principle is hostility to the south. No matter what might be the opinions of a man on any political, social or moral question if he was only known to be intensely hostile to us, if he was anxious that all the powers of the federal government should be exercised against us, and for our destruction, such a man was regarded as a worthy member of the organization. To suppose that the south would willingly submit to be governed by such a party would be an implication that she wanted the common instincts of humanity.—No man is to be expected to submit himself, if he can by any possibility avoid it, to the control of one whose only principle is enmity to him. Waiving for the present, however, all thought of this danger, there is in the future ground for apprehending evil to all the members of the confederacy. We have seen that great nations have, in the end, suffered most from the exactions of their own governments. Were this a consolidated republic it could not hope to escape, for a long period, the fate of those which have preceed ed it. In the organization of our system, however, it has been most wisely arranged, that the powers of the central government should be limited and well defined. Two main reasons led to its formation: The first object was to enable it to manage the foreign relations of the States, and hence it was invested with the power to make war against and treaties with foreign nations, and to regulate commerce with them. A second prominent object was to prevent collisions and misunderstandings between the States themselves, and it was authorised to regulate commerce between them, coin money, &c. Most of the leading powers belonging to it fall within these classes. It was, however, invested with certain other attributes, not of the first magnitude, but which it could conveniently and advantageously exercise. In order, too, that it might have the means of sustaining itself, and performing the functions assigned to it, it was invested with full power to raise revenue by taxation, and with no limit, except what its legitimate wants might fairly require. All other powers were retained by the States.

Notwithstanding the care and foresight manifested by its founders, it has nevertheless greatly increased its strength since its formation. This is due not so much to its having assumed new powers, (for the attempts made in that direction have been on the whole pretty successfully resisted,) as to the practices which have grown up under it. Combinations have been formed by certain classes to make use of its powers for their own advantage. I will refer to a few examples to make it manifest, that it is treading to some extent in the foot prints of its predecessors in the world. Bounties are given to those engaged in certain kinds of fisheries, and these by no means the most difficult and dangerous. It cannot be shown that those thus employed are more meritorious than are the classes taxed for their benefit. The original excuse given for this measure that it was necessary to create a navy, no longer exists, because we have a commercial marine equal to that of the first nation in the world, and it is a singular fact that other branches even of the fisheries have increased much faster than those favored ones. In the second place our navigation laws are unjust to all, except those engaged in commerce. If the agriculturist wishes to transport his grain, cotton or tobacco from one part of the Union to another, why should he not send it in the ship which will carry it cheapest? Or if one of our merchants should wish to have goods, purchased by him, brought from New York to Wilmington, and a foreign ship is willing to bring them for one-half the price that American vessels charge, why should not he be permitted to employ it? If one of our citizens wishes to buy a ship, why not allow him to purchase where he can do it the cheapest? These restrictions are all intended for the benefit of north eastern ship owners and builders, and oppress the agriculturist.

The most injurious of all measures of the government, however, to the planters and farmers is that arising from the manner in which the tariff taxes have been imposed. Any just system of taxation ought to be made as equal as possible, whereas, in fact, this has generally been made the reverse. Certain classes wishing to escape all the burdens of supporting the government, and to derive profit from the system, have, by their activity and industry, succeeded in rendering it in the highest degree unequal. It thus happens that when the American people are made to pay more than sixty millions to the federal government annually, they likewise pay a still larger sum to the manufacturers. The excuse for this is that American labor must be protected. But are not the agriculturists, who toil in the sun, *laborers?* If so, why should they be taxed for the benefit of the manufacturers?

Again, a powerful combination has been formed to carry out a system of internal improvement by the federal government.—When, at the formation of the constitution, power was given to regulate commerce, this was well understood to mean only the right to pass laws for the regulation of trading vessels, &c., and it was never dreamed that under it the government was to have authority to make harbors where nature had not provided them, open rivers, and build roads. As managed, in fact, it has been a mere combination to plunder the treasury for the private advantage of the parties. Appropriations, too, are made to build expensive custom houses in the interior of the country, a thousand miles from the frontier, where the imports are in fact made. As the goods have to be carried by the custom houses on the frontier, it is mere mockery to pretend that any just reason exists for such expenditures. They are known to be made solely to gratify the pride of certain cities, to give jobs to contractors and employment to workmen. For a like reason government post offices are required to be built. After most of those who have fought through the wars are dead, strong efforts are made to get pensions for them. It is notorious that the main pressure on Congress to enlarge the system enormously comes from the speculators who are employed as pension agents, and who make large profits by their operations. In some years the printing of comparatively worthless books exceeds the expenses of the entire government in its earlier days. Every pretence, too, is sought to create new offices and enlarge salaries. There are already powerful combinations of those who expect to make a living out of the government. A large portion of this mischief, undoubtedly, arises from the action of those who represent the manufacturing interest, and who labor to cause the government to waste as much money as possible so as to afford an excuse to raise or keep up the tariff taxes. I refer to these things to make it appear that our government is travelling the path of those which have gone before it.—But it is sometimes said that the diffusion of education, newspapers and universal suffrage will protect us. If any one thinks so let him look at the city of New York. There are in abundance newspapers, intelligence, and universal suffrage, and yet the community, in spite of its efforts, is oppressed by an enormous system of taxation, the proceeds of which are mainly wasted. If a small locality like this cannot protect itself what might we expect in this extended Union, if the powers of its government were all consolidated at Washington.

Seeing the progress already made under our system, I should despair of its being arrested but for one consideration. There is a limit to the sum that can be raised by the tariff taxes, as it depends on the amount of the imports, and I doubt if the people would bear a heavy system of direct taxation. It is this thought which gives the most hope.—Let things go on as they may, however, it is our duty to use all the means in our power to arrest the evil by restraining the action of the central government within proper limits. From the past conduct of North Carolina and the present feeling of her people, I look upon her as among the most reliable of States in this cause.

There are, too, fellow citizens, incidents in our history, which may well be brought to mind on an occasion like this. The first explorations, and settlement of our territory were made under the auspices of one with whom any community might feel proud to be associated. When you consider his great abilities, both as a military and a naval commander, his talent and sagacity as a statesman, his varied learning and knowledge, so much in advance of his times, his accomplishments as a courtier, his lofty spirit, fully imbued with the tone of that departing chivarly, which would lend even to error itself a halo of glory, his high courage and daring, and generous and noble traits in private life, Sir Walter Raleigh was, by all odds, the first man of his day in England, bright as the day was. After that settlement of the colony of North Carolina, its inhabitants were remarkable for their love of independence and their capacity to govern themselves. As our character as a frank and candid, quiet and well ordered and industrious community is so fully established, we can without any feelings of uneasiness, or sensitiveness recur to such statements as these. In the year 1731 the colonial governor Brunington, in an official dispatch to his home government says: "The people of North Carolina are neither to be cajoled or outwitted. Whenever a governor attempts to effect anything by this means, he will lose his labor and show his ignorance.

"The inhabitance of North Carolina are not industrious, but subtle and crafty; always behaved insolently to their Governors; some they have imprisoned, others they have drove out of the country, and at other times set up a Governor of their own choice, supported by men and arms."

When the dividing line was run between Virginia and North Carolina, one of the commissioners appointed by the former State, William Byrd, in his "History of the Dividing Line," says: "The borderers laid it to heart if their land was taken in Virginia, they chose much rather to belong to Carolina, where they pay no tribute to God or to Cæsar." As he may have felt a pique against the borderers and jealousy towards a State preferred to his own, his words ought probably to be accepted with grains of allowance. We will therefore take only half the statement to be true, the *latter half*, for those who are readiest to resist the demands of an usurping despot, are the most likely to render the homage due to the Creator and the Governor of the Universe. We should naturally expect such a people to be among the first and boldest to resist those aggressions of Great Britain which led to the Revolution. Accordingly in the year 1765, on the passage of the stamp act, Col. John Ashe, Speaker of the House of Commons of North Carolina, informed Gov. Tryon that the law would be *resisted to every extent.*—On the arrival of the British sloop-of-war, Diligence, in the Cape Fear, he and Col. Waddell, at the head of a body of the citizens of the counties of New Hanover and Brunswick, marched down in a body, frightened the Captain of the ship so that he did not attempt to land the stamp paper, seized her boat, and carried it, with flag flying, to Wilmington, and the whole town was illuminated that night. On the next day they marched to the Governor's House, and demanded that Gov. Tryon should desist from all attempts to execute the Stamp Act, and obliged him to deliver up Houston, the Stamp Master for North Carolina. Having seized upon him, they carried him to the public market house and compelled him to take an oath never to attempt to execute his office as Stamp Master.

It was nearly ten years after this act, that the Boston tea party assembled, when a number of the citizens, disguised as Indians, went on board a ship and threw overboard the tea imported in her. This latter act was done in the night time, by men in disguise, and was directed against a defenseless ship. But the North Carolina movement, ten years earlier in point of time, occurred in open day, and was made against the Governor himself, ensconced in his palace, and by men who scorned all disguise. While both deeds were meritorious on account of their daring, and also the motives of the actors, that at Boston partook of the stealthy manner of the cautious fox, while the North Carolina act resembled the lofty bearing of the lordly lion, whose defiant roar sends challenge loud to all that oppose his way. And yet the one occurrence has been lauded unsparingly, while the other is scarcely known out of the limits of our State. Historians, whose main object has been to elevate other States, have ignored it, because of its brilliancy. It has been suggested, however, by way of excuse for this, that the tea movement led immediately to a collision of arms. But will any man pretend that a blow which merely irritates an adversary and causes him to make an attack, is more meritorious than one so decided as to overawe him and compel him to retreat?

The same spirit continued to animate our people, and led to the uprising of the Regulators to resist the oppressive taxation and exactions of the colonial government. It was on the 16th day of May, 1771, that the battle of the Alamance was fought, in which more than three thousand men were engaged.—Here occurred the first collision of arms between Great Britain and her rebellious colonies, and here was shed the first blood of the American Revolution. Though superiority of arms and discipline enabled Governor Tryon to win the victory, yet such was the terror inspired by the movement, that he required the people, in all the middle and upper parts of the State, to be drawn out in batallions, and to take an oath of allegiance to the British government. In addition to this, the prominent men were most suspected, were notified from time to time to appear at each court, and renew the oath to sustain the government. As the contest waxed warmer and warmer between the colonies and the mother country, the spirit of our people continued to rise. And on the 20th of May, 1775, the citizens of Mecklenburg, more than a year in advance of the general Declaration, proclaimed Independence, and, at a subsequent meeting, perfected their system of government. The conduct of her sons throughout the whole struggle, vindicated the opinion expressed by Lord Cornwallis and Col. Tarlton, that Mecklenburg was the most rebellious county in America. Such a county was a fitting birth place for Andrew Jackson.

As the first blood of the Revolutionary contest had been shed in our State, so in it the first victory was won, in the well fought battle of Moore's Creek, on the 27th of February, 1776. Nor were the exertions of our citizens confined to their own territory. Gen. Francis Nash and Col. Edward Buncombe gave up their lives on the soil of Pennsylvania, and at the battle of Eutaw the North Carolina militia maintained the fight, in the open field, against a greatly superior force of British regulars, so long, and so obstinately refused to retire, when ordered by their officers, that the commander-in-chief declared that their conduct would have done honor to Prussian veterans. And when the gloomy cloud of British domination was moving steadily on from the northeast like the dark shadow of an eclipse, it paused before it reached our western border. The tide of our enemies' success recoiled from the base of those "unknown mountains," and became refluent when Ferguson fell. Soon after, in the bloody battle of Guilford, the power of Cornwallis, the ablest and most dangerous of our enemies, was broken, and he retired, with drooping spirits, to the sea side to become a captive.

That North Carolina declined, for nearly two years after its formation, to become a member of our present Union, is in no respect to her discredit. Having profited by her own experience, she was slow to part with the right of absolute self government, and finally, only adopted the Federal Constitution, after important amendments had been made. And should it, from any cause, fail to afford her that protection to which she is entitled, the spirit which animated her early colonists, which resisted the Stamp Act and other British aggressions, and rose still higher at Mecklenburg and King's Mountain, will again be ready to vindicate the great principles of civil liberty. That she may be spared the necessity of new exertions to that end, ought to be the wish of all her sons. The whole human race is largely interested in the result of our present system, and should it be successful, there will be presented such an Empire of confederated sovereignties, as has never yet existed on the face of the globe.

In the case of John Goodman and Yancy S. Bledsoe, Common School Commissioners for Polk county, against John Caldwell and James V. Simmons, and the Tennessee Mining Company, et als., from the Chancery Court of Polk county, the Supreme Court decided at its late session at Knoxville, that the sale and lease of the lands upon which the mines were located were void, and ordered an account to be taken of the rents and profits from the beginning. This is a very important decision, as by it property to the value of from three to five hundred thousand dollars has been re vested in the State of Tennessee in trust for the benefit of the minor children of said township forever.

Cleaveland (Tenn.) Banner.

Hon. A. V. Brown.

One of the correspondents of the Columbus (Miss.) *Democrat*, referring to the Presidency, and taking it for granted that Mr. Buchanan will not be a candidate for re-election, expresses a preference for Hon. A. V. Brown, of Tennessee, the present able and popular Postmaster General. The correspondent says:

"In this connection, many influential journals are mentioning the name of A. V. Brown, of Tennessee. He is singularly eligible at this crisis, since he has ever avoided that most dangerous of all issues,—secession,—trusting the Union, and the rights of his section, with an abiding faith, to the National Democracy. The pupil, the friend, and the compatriot of Andrew Jackson, he inherited from that old hero an ardent devotion to principle, and an ardent hatred of all trickery. He is, in short, an honest man, and one who cannot look without anger upon even the suspicion of fraud. As Postmaster General, he has had rare opportunities for the display of these qualities; and the North has learned to trust him, as well as the South.—Should the Charleston Convention be harrassed by intrigues that I wot of; should it become disgusted by the pertinacity of some already discontented claimants; should it be wrapped two tightly in the web of intricate questions, arising from the conflicting interests of States and men, it is not at all improbable that a majority of its members would be willing to unite upon the middle ground, afforded them by Tennessee, the State, and A. V. Brown, the man."

The Louisville Courier, of the 28th, says: The initiatory steps have been taken by gentlemen of wealth in Harrison county, to raise $50,000 to establish the National Race Course at Cynthiana, Kentucky.

NEW SCHEDULE.

The Traveling Public will bear in mind that I am now running my Line of

FOUR HORSE COACHES

in connection with the Trains of the Western North Carolina Rail Road. By taking my Line they will reach Salisbury

Eight Hours in Advance

of any other route. Crossing the Blue Ridge—each way—in the middle of the day. This route is decidedly the most pleasant as my

COACHES

are large and comfortable—9 and 14 passenger.—Teams and Drivers to compare favorably with any in the State, and there is no mistake about it being the

Nearest, Cheapest & Most
EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE
East, from Asheville.

In every instance where satisfaction is not given the money will be refunded.

Office at the Eagle Hotel, Asheville; Sullivan & Patton, Agents.

C. S. BROWN, *Contractor.*
Morganton, Aug. 26, 1858. 3m

Patent Gate and Door Spring.

R. W. INMAN & CO.,
From Sheffield, England.,

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of Inman's Patent Gate & Door SPRING, to which was awarded the 1st Premium at the World's Fair in London, 1851, have constituted

ED. J. ASTON,

their sole agent for the county of Buncombe, State of North Carolina. For neatness simplicity, full performance of all it is intended to do—its exceeding usefulness—its durability, and its cheapness, it certainly takes its position in the front rank of modern inventions. We do not intend to puff—a single examination will convince the judgment of its utility.

R. W. INMAN & CO.
New York, October 4, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the style and name of J. M. BLAIR & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. A. Patton is authorised to use the name of the concern in the settlement of the business, and to whom all payments must be made.

J. M. BLAIR.
W. A. PATTON.

September 1, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the concern of J. M. Blair & Co., are hereby requested to come forward and make settlement at once, with the undersigned, (who will be found at the old stand,) as the business must be closed.

W. A. PATTON.

September 23, 1858.

SPRING GOODS!

—0—

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE now receiving, at the old stand of Rankin & Pulliam, a general stock of *SPRING GOODS*, embracing every article usually found in a retail store in this country. They solicit a call from those wishing to buy, and promise to exhibit as pretty and as cheap Goods as the market can afford. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, and we will do you good.

April 9, 1857.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gaines, Deaver & Co.,

Have just received an excellent assortment of Miles, City and Northern Made

BOOTS & SHOES.

Asheville, July 24, 1857.

W. H. Jackson & Co.

HAVE just received, and offer for sale, a few pieces of black and colored Cloth; black and fancy Cassimers; linen Lawn, Irish linen, damask table linen, (very fine,) linen sheeting, pillow case linen, linen and cotton diaper, linen Lawn for ladies dresses, jaconet, Swiss and Nainsook muslin,

—ALSO—

a few dozen silk and linen Hose, ladies silk and white kid gloves, silk mitts, long pic-nic gloves, gents colored kid gloves, a No. 1 article of Buck Gauntlets, &c., &c.

We have a large stock of Goods, and are selling them at reasonable prices for cash and to prompt paying customers. Call and see us at No. 1, Broadway, opposite Gudger's Hotel, Asheville.

July 8, 1858

THE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, Nov. 4, 1858.

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to act as agents for this paper:

L. S. SAUNDERS, Esq., Murphey, N. C.

T. P. SILER, Esq., Franklin.

A. M. FINLEY, Esq., Marion.

☞We are a little behind time this week, an unusual occurrence. Had occasion to step over Paint Mountain into Tennessee. That mountain, by the way, is not to be sneezed at. It might, without disgracing the family, claim relationship to the Black. There is a good Turnpike over it, yet it requires a deal of patience, perseverance and some muscle, to climb it. Up, up, round, round, higher, higher, you go, until your head grows dizzy as you look out upon the world beneath your feet. When we crossed it early Monday morning, on our return, the air was keen and chilly—thought there was going to be a snow storm, but hadn't time to wait and see,—will know all about it when the telegraph gets in.

We met a "heap" of clever people on the way,—staid all night with some of them,—mean to travel that way again. The "hog crop" is light in East Tennessee. Bacon eaters, look out for squalls.

Mr. Clingman's Address.

We publish the Address of Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, before the State Agricultural Society, entire to day, to the exclusion of almost every thing else. It will richly repay an attentive perusal. It is a triumphant vindication of the "Old North State" from the many aspersions which have been cast upon her by persons totally ignorant of her character and resources. Every North Carolinian will rise from its perusal feeling about six inches taller. It has passed into a proverb, that "North Carolina is a good State to emigrate from." Mr. Clingman has conclusively shown that she is a good State to remain in, and if her resources were fully developed and all her energies brought into action, she would soon become the "Empire State" of the South.

☞We are indebted to P. J. Lowrie, Esq., Treasurer of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society, for a complimentary Ticket to the privileges of the Society's Annual Fair, which comes off to day and to morrow.

ELECTIVE JUDICIARY.—The experiment of an elective Judiciary does not seem to find much favor anywhere. In New York a strong movement is made for another Convention to amend the State Constitution, and one of the principal reasons is the evils of their judicial system. Even the radical Tribune says:—"We are not satisfied with having the thieves at the Five Points elect their own Judges."

The South-western Bible Society of New Orleans has recieved $1,000 from a man who can neither read nor write. He is not a member of any church, nor does he live within twenty-five miles of one.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—An Iowa paper estimates the quantity of Chinese sugar cane grown in the Western part of that State, this year, as sufficient to make a million gallons of syrup.

POSTAGE STAMPS.—The Stamp Bureau of the Post Office Department, which is under direction of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, John Marron, Esq., has made the following returns:

For the quarter ending the 30th of Sept. last, there were issued from this bureau the following:

One cent stamps,	9,490,600
Three cent stamps,	30,445,600
Five cent stamps,	127,680
Ten cent stamps,	737,830
Twelve cent stamps,	331,350
	41,133,060
Stamps returned,	62,900
Total stamps,	41,070,160

Of the stamped envelopes there were issued 241,150 note size, three cents; 6,454,350 letter size, three cents; 42,850 ten cent envelopes; 100 official stamps.

The net revenue accruing from this source amounts to an aggregate of about $1,334,900.

CHRISTIAN'S GOLD MINE.—Mr. Samuel Christian, Montgomery county, was here on Tuesday last, exhibiting to the wondering gaze of his acquaintances and others, specimens of gold taken from his newly discovered diggings. He had twenty one nuggets, varying in weight from two ounces to 8 1 2 pounds—altogether weighing about fifty five pounds. The most of the lumps contained more or less quartz, dirt, or gravel; but the weight of each indicated the relative amount of pure gold, which is seen sticking out in large glittering masses all over them. In the whole fifty-five pounds we do not think there was exceeding three or four of dross. Mr. C. says the mine holds out well, and that the workmen there continue to find big lumps.—*Salisbury (N. C.) Watchman.*

The next House of Representatives.

The next House of Representatives will consist of 237 members. Of these eighty five have been elected. Fifty two of these are black Republicans and thirty three Democrats. The States yet to elect are as follows: Alabama, Connecticut, California, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, New York, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and Wisconsin.—In the present House these States are represented by eighty-eight Democrats, fifty two black Republicans, and twelve Southern Know Nothings. If, therefore, in the elections yet to take place the black Republicans shall make a clear gain of fourteen members, they will have a majority of the next House of Representatives. If, however, in the elections to be held the Democrats should hold their own, they will have the House by seventeen majority.

Will they do it? We confess we have our fears. Democracy is losing in the free States by the fidelity with which it maintains the Constitutional rights of the South, and the anti slavery cause is gaining.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Execution of a Woman at Danville—Affecting Scene.

DANVILLE, PA. OCT. 22.—The Clark and Twiggs Tragedy was to-day brought to a conclusion by the execution of Mrs. Twiggs, for having taken part in the murder of her husband and Mrs. Clark.

The condemned woman passed last night rather comfortably, sleeping with her children in her arms. She bade farewell to her brother and children this morning, and after devotional exercises in her room, was taken to the scaffold at a quarter past 10 o'clock, leaning on the arm of one of the spiritual advisers.

A chapter having been read, and an impressive prayer offered up on the scaffold, Mrs. Twiggs spoke for six or eight minutes, protesting her innocence, declaring her readiness to die, and her trust in a just Judge, only regretting to leave behind her two orphan children.

She was much affected throughout. The solemnity of the scene was made more impressive by her groans and sobs. Even after the cap was drawn over her face she appealed to God in the most earnest manner, and asserted her innocence.

At ten o'clock and thirty-five minutes, the drop fell, and after struggling for a few moments, the wretched woman hung lifeless.

The F. F. V's.

Many of our readers have either seen or heard of the "First Families of Virginia;" but few, we take it, know how the term originated. An exchange explains it thus:

In the early settlement of that State, it was found impossible to colonize it unless women went there. Accordingly a ship load was sent out, but no planter was allowed to marry one of them until he had first paid one hundred pounds of tobacco for her passage. When the second ship load came, no one would pay more than seventy-five pounds for the matrimonial privilege, except it were a very superior article. Consequently, the decendants of all those who were sold for one hundred pounds of tobacco were ranked as the first families, while those who brought but seventy five pounds are now ranked as the second families; and the reason why no one can ever find any of the second families, is because you can't get a Virginian to admit that his mother only brought seventy five pounds of tobacco.

Civil War in Indiana.

AUGUSTA, October 26.

Civil war is being waged on the borders of Kentucky and Indiana, in consequence of the arrest of Horace Bell in Indiana. Bell was released by his father and brother from a jail in Kentucky, in July last, and fled to Indiana. Armed parties are marching to the scene of the conflict.

SALARY OF JUDGES.—The Wilmington Journal very properly suggests that the salary of the Judges of the Superior Courts be raised to $2,500 or $3,000. The Journal says:

"As the salary now is, no lawyer in good practice, with a family to support, can afford to be a judge, or to stay a judge long. The sacrifice is too great; the compensation is too inadequate. This is not right nor just, nor is it good economy."

The Charlotte Democrat thinks the salary should be raised by the next Legislature, even at the risk of affording some capital for demagogues to use against the Democratic party at succeeding elections.

☞Peterson's Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List is corrected by Drexel & Co., the well known Bankers and Brokers, and is the best Detector of Counterfeit or Altered Notes, published in this country. The November number fully describes 86 new counterfeits. Price, $1 a year. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

A CANDIDATE.—Saffin, a candidate for office of Register of Wills, in Philadelphia, commenced a speech with the following unique exordium:

"This," said Mr. S., "is the first time I ever conspired for the sufferings of my constitutents, and I hope you will give me your support. With the consistance of my friends, and the confluence of the Democracy, I can be elected."

LAST OF THE CATAWBAS.—The Lancaster *Ledger* says:

"The remnant of the once powerful tribe of Catawbas was a subject of notice by the Grand Jury. They recommended that the Legislature adopt measures for the removal of these poor Indians from their native homes, that they may be no longer a burthen and expense to christian civilization."

Mischief of the Abolition Propagandists.

We copy the following from the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*:

"George Butler, Cherokee agent, has arrived in the city. He reports all quiet in the Cherokee Nation, but not likely to continue so long, if the Abolitionists are permitted to have full sway there as they have had heretofore. It seems that these mischievous agitators are at their old trade out there, busy brewing mischief, and actively engaged in sowing dissension among that people, and arraying one portion against another, through the instrumentality of their emissaries—wolves in sheep's clothing—who were sent out for the ostensible purpose of preaching 'peace on earth and good will among men.' The Board of Missions, that have headquarters in Boston, and carry on all their machinations for mischief in that self-righteous and Pharisaical city, it seems have, for some ten or fifteen years, been laboring to impress their Cherokee converts with the idea that no slaveholder can enter the kingdom of heaven, and they, through their head agent, a distinguished member of the illustrious Jones family, and his subalterns, have gone on excommunicating all persons guilty of the crying sin of owning and taking care of negroes, hurling anathemas against the heads of the abominable heretics who have the hardness of heart to affirm that slavery is sanctioned by the Bible, and exciting the enmity of the poorer class of pure blood Cherokees against the better portion of the population—the wealthy slave holders, composed of half breeds, whites and some pure Cherokees—until the feeling of hostility is aroused to such an extent as to threaten serious troubles at the next election. These Abolition emissaries have acquired such influence that they were enabled to prevent the passage of a resolution by the last Cherokee Council calling on the Boston Board to state what instructions they sent out to their missionaries. I understand the matter will be laid before the Secretary of the Interior for any action he may deem expedient in the premises, and proper means will doubtless be used to avert the threatened evils."

MARRIED,

By the Rev. R. H. Chapman, D. D., Mr. Robert Hett Chapman, Jr., of this place, to Miss Isabella J., daughter of Joseph Foster, Esq., at the residence of the latter, in Spartanburg, S. C., on Wednesday morning, October 20th, 1858.

The Printer was well remembered by the happy pair, and has a pleasing recollection of the excellent quality of the cake which accompanied the above notice. May their wedded life be an unclouded honeymoon!

On the 29th ult., by Rev. John Reynolds, Mr. Bradford Luther to Miss N. L. Wells, all of this county.

DIED,

On the 30th ult., at his residence in this county, Jesse Morgan, sr., in the 74th year of his age. He was a good citizen and an upright and conscientious man. A large family and many friends weep over his departure.

Arrivals at the 'Eagle Hotel.'

Joseph Russell, N. C.
C. Motz and Lady, Lincolnton, N. C.
Mr. Lisenby, "
A. C. Jewell, Charleston.
T. W. Murrell, Asheville.
J. M. Carver, Marshall.
Dr. Rutledge, S. C.
John Burgin, Swannanoa.
Mrs. Everet, Spartanburg, S. C.
John Shepherd, Fayetteville, N. C.
Dr. J. G. Hardy, Lady and servant, Ga.
J. J. Maxwell, Charlotte, N. C.
Miss J. M. Maxwell, " "
" O. Hamilton, Tenn.
" Sue Maxwell, Female College, N. C.
A. M. Alexander, French Broad.
W. R. Baird, Buncombe.
Henry E. Wall, Tenn.
A. W. Duffies, Charleston.
Frank W. Johnston, Henderson co., N. C.
W. C. Johnston, " " "
Alex. Robertson, jr., Charleston.
Mr. Ward, Henderson co.

DR. J. G. HARDY,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country, in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. He will attend promptly to all calls, day or night.

Residence at the Eagle Hotel. Office opposite the Court House and near the Cape Fear Bank.

Asheville, November 4, 1858.

New Goods! New Goods!

THE subscriber having bought out the firm of J. M. Blair & Co., is now receiving and opening, at their old stand, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, Fancy and Staple, Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Youths and Men's Clothing, Hardware, Drugs AND Groceries.

He solicits a share of the public patronage, and promises to sell as cheap for CASH as any one can desire. Before you buy give him a call.

JAMES A. PATTON.

Asheville, Nov. 4, 1858.

SALT! SALT!!

150 Sacks of Liverpool Salt—seamless sacks. Call and examine them before you buy.

J. A. PATTON.

Nov. 4, 1858.

LEATHER, Sole, Upper and Harness; a fine Lot always on hand at J. A. PATTON'S.

Nov. 4, 1858.

Administrators' Sale.

ON Wednesday the 17th of November next, at the late residence of Col. J. M. Alexander, deceased, will be sold to the highest bidder the following property, (together with many other articles not here named,) viz:

A number of Mules and Horses.
A number of Cows and Calves.
A lot of Stock Cattle.
A lot of Corn, Wheat and Rye.
A lot of Hay and Fodder.
One Set Smith Tools.

One Threshing Machine.
One Double Buggy and Harness.
Four or Five Waggons.

ALSO.
10
Likely Negroes

Most of them young and very valuable.

Terms of Sale.

A credit of twelve months will be given; the purchaser in every instance will be required to give bond with approved security, the notes bearing interest from date.

A. M. ALEXANDER,
J. S. BURNETT,
Administrators.

October 28, 1858. tds

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, Samuel W. Davidson, deceased, appointed the undersigned the Executors of his last Will and Testament, we will, on the 11th day of November, 1858, at his late residence on Swannanoa River, proceed to sell all his personal property, (negroes excepted,) consisting of a large number of

HORSES and MULES; CATTLE; SHEEP and HOGS;

A large quantity of Grain of all kinds; several Waggons and Gearing; Buggy and Harness; a quantity of Leather, Green Hides, &c; Farming Tools; one Cooking Stove; Household and Kitchen Furniture; Set Blacksmith Tools; a quantity of Hay and other Roughness, together with various other articles.

TERMS OF SALE.

A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security before the property is removed.

All persons having claims against said Estate will present them in due time; and all persons indebted to the Estate will call upon us and make payment.

A. BURGIN,
W. F. DAVIDSON,
Executors.

October 28, 1858. tds

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by D. C. Taylor, for the benefit of certain parties named therein, I will expose to public sale, at the "Buncombe House" in Asheville, on Saturday the 6th of November next, the following property, viz:

Two Cows and Calves, all of his Household & Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Beds, Mattrasses, Bed Furniture, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, a fine lot of Queensware, and all kinds of Cooking Utensils, &c.

Terms.

Six months credit, with note and approved security.

JAS. LOVE HENRY,
Trustee.

Oct. 28, 1858.

LOOK HERE.

A Negro Woman to Hire.

A good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at this Office. Oct. 28.

FANCY TRICKS.

GO to Aston's and see his new and varied collection of fancy articles, just opened, and going off at rapid rates, and figures to suit the times. October 28.

BLANK BOOKS.

THE best assortment of Blank Books and Memorandums ever offered to the people of Western North Carolina. Just received, and for sale at ASTON'S.

October 28.

Who Wants a Diary?

A large and superb assortment of Diaries and Daily Journals for 1859. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

October 28.

200 REAMS Cap, Letter, and Note Paper, just received and for sale, at ASTON'S.

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

0:——:0

WE have on hand and are opening just the articles that Farmers need, consisting in part of

Axes, Grass and Grain Scythes, Mattocks, Brice Hooks, Sickles, Grain Cradles—superior arti-

ticle—Shovels, Spades, Forks, Garden Plows, Hatchets, Saws, Trace Chains, Horse Collars, Rope, &c., &c.

Builders will find locks, hinges, screws, axil pullies, sash cord, nails, and a general assortment of building materials. All of which, for cash or to prompt customers, we will sell on reasonable terms.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

Asheville, April 15, 1858.

The Atlantic Cable.

THE undersigned, feeling grateful for the very liberal patronage they have received from the citizens of Buncombe and surrounding counties, during the short time they have been in business in Asheville, take pleasure in informing their friends and the public generally that they have removed to their large

NEW BRICK STORE,

one door south of their old stand, and nearly opposite Gudger's Hotel where they are receiving, direct from New York, a very large and complete stock of

GOODS,

suitable for the trade. They have, in addition to their general stock, taken particular pains to get up a complete stock of Men's and Boy's Clothing and Furnishing Goods, suitable for the season. They invite particular attention to this department. They have also a very large stock of Boots and Shoes of all kinds, Hats, caps, table and pocket cutlery, crockery, glass ware, &c., &c. In fact they have a complete stock of goods suitable for the season, which they invite the public to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

They respectfully invite the Ladies to examine their stock, in which will be found a great variety of nice goods.

W. H. JACKSON & CO.

October 14, 1858.

N. B.—No charge for looking and pricing.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C.

Reems' Creek Masonic AND Sons of Temperance HIGH SCHOOL.

For Males and Females.

The Fall session of this flourishing Institution will open October 4th, and continue 5 months. Among its advantages are: 1 Spacious and well arranged buildings. 2. Experienced and competent Teachers. 3. Extensive and systematic course of study. 4. Boarding from $1 to $150 per week 5. A location healthful and attractive. 6. Government mild and affectionate. 7. Terms moderate and equitable, (that is to say:)

Tuition in the Primary Department.	$ 4 00
Academic,	$6 to 10 00
Collegiate,	14 00
Contingent fee, in advance,	25

Students admitted at any time, and charged from the time of entrance.

For further particulars address Rev. John S. Weaver, the President of the Board of Trustees; or the Principal. J. H. CALFEE.

September 2, 1858. 2m

Asheville MALE ACADEMY.

THE first session of this Academy commenced on the 9th of August, and will continue twenty weeks. The building is entirely new, and located about one half mile from the Court House, in a pleasant grove west of the village.

The course of instruction will be thorough in every branch, and the great importance of *self-dependence* will be inculcated in every thing that is taught. Parents desiring to give their sons an English Education, or to have them prepared to enter any Southern College, will address Isaac B. Sawyer.

To those advanced in Mathematics practical instruction will be given in Surveying and the measuring of Heights and Distances, with the use of the Compass, Transit, Theodolite, Level and Rod. Instruction given in Profile making for grading in estimating Earth work and Masonry, and in the general principles of Civil Engineering. Persons desiring *particular* information in regard to the Classical or English Course, will please address I. B. Sawyer, or the undersigned.

Prices—$6 00, 9 00, 12 00, 15 00.

E. PRENTISS TUCKE, Principal.

August 19, 1858. tf

J. W. WILSON, FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

Has resumed business one door south of his old stand, where he will be happy to see and serve his old friends and customers.

He flatters himself that he is sufficiently known to render many words unnecessary. He warrants satisfaction in every case.

Fashions regularly received. Cutting done with accuracy and despatch.

Asheville, Oct. 14, 1858.

$50 REWARD.

RAN AWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the night of the 9th instant, a negro man,

BOB,

23 years old, dark copper colored, five feet eight or ten inches high, weighing about one hundred and seventy five pounds, rather quick spoken, and wore off a brown fur cap, a black coat and blue pants.

The above described Negro is thought to be in company with others, and also a negro who says he is free, and calls himself Tom Bird, and has free papers, and may have furnished my Boy with free papers likewise.

The above reward will be given by the subscriber for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any jail so that I may get him.

LEWIS H. DICKY.

October 28, 1858.

Astonishing, if True.

SUT Lovengood called a few days since at ASTON'S, and was forced to exclaim, in the language of the poet, "Wall, I never seed the like in all my born days." While the truth is, Aston's late supplies of NEW GOODS might well astonish persons who have travelled more than "Sut." Call and see. Admittance free.

October 28.

Gudger's Hotel,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. H. GUDGER, Proprietor.

The Southern, Eastern and Murphey stages stop at this House.

Asheville, October 7, 1858.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO. have received and to arrive, a superior assortment of Ladies Dress Goods, in great variety.

October 7.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned against trading for a Note given by the undersigned to Wiley Jones, for one hundred dollars, to be discharged in a Wagon worth that sum. The consideration for which the Note was given having totally failed, I am determined not to pay it.

Oct. 21, 1858. W. WARLICK.

ANYTHING you want, usually found in village stores, for sale cheap, by SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

FRESH Drugs and Medicines always at ASTON'S.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.

SULLIVAN & PATTON,

Having formed a copartnership in the Livery and Sale Stables connected with the Eagle Hotel, respectfully call the attention of Travelers, Traders, and the public generally to the fact that they have, and will at all times keep on hand a large and excellent stock of

Carriages, Hacks, Buggies and Saddle Horses,

and will convey persons to any point with despatch, comfort and safety. They have in their employ none but sober, experienced and careful Drivers—such as will take pleasure in promoting the comfort of all committed to their charge.

Horses boarded by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms, and placed in charge of experienced hostlers.

Good Pastures can be furnished to any who may wish their horses pastured during the summer.

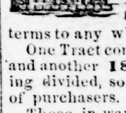
Office on same lot, nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

J. F. SULLIVAN,
T. T. PATTON.

Asheville, July 29, 1858.

LAND! LAND!

Homes for the Homeless.



I Have several small Tracts of Land on Homony and Bent Creeks, in Buncombe county, which will be sold on good terms to any who may want them.

One Tract contains **923** acres, another **250**, and another **180**,—all of them capable of being divided, so as to suit the wishes and means of purchasers.

Those in want of homes would do well, perhaps, to examine these lands, and learn that they can be bought cheap, and on very easy terms.—My address is Sulphur Springs, Buncombe co.

Oct. 21, 1858. WM. L. HENRY.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Gaines, Deaver & Co.

ARE now receiving their usual stock of seasonable GOODS, which, with their late arrivals and with goods to arrive, will make their stock very complete. Call and examine it. [Oct. 7, 1858.

H. A. BOONE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

Will practice in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood.

Oct. 14, 1858.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that T. T. Patton will make application to the next General Assembly for a Charter in his own name to build a Turnpike Road from the lands of Jesse Stepp to the Top of the Black Mountain, by way of the Mountain House, late residence of *Wm. Patton*, deceased. [Oct. 15, 1858.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of an Act amendatory to the Act incorporating the Town of Asheville. [Oct. 15, 1858.

Strayed or Stolen,

From the residence of the subscriber, near Nantihala Post Office, Macon county, N. C.,

TWO MULES.

One is a mare mule, two years old past, bright sorrel, white about the mouth, and well made. The other is a horse mule, altered, one year old past, rather of a brown color. Both are branded on the left shoulder with the letters T. L.

I will pay Five Dollars to any person who will take up said mules, and notify me so that I get them. *MARTIN D. HART.*

October 7, 1858.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned having purchased the property known as the Dunlap house, has removed from his old stand opposite the Eagle Hotel, and may now be found, permanently located, one door East of the Jail, and facing the

Public Square.

He has in store, and will keep constantly on hand, a large and excellent assortment of

CONFECTIONARIES.

Cakes, bread, crackers, fish, cheese, candies, cigars, tobacco, snuff, &c., always on hand.

Call and see, at the new stand.

M. L. DOYLE.

August 26, 1858. tf

A. WINTER'S

MULAY SAW-MILLS.

THE undersigned respectfully invites the public to call and see the *MULAY MILL*, now completed by M. Patton, Esq., on the Swannanoa, five miles above Asheville. Any information about the above mills, or machinery for building them, can be obtained of Mr. Patton, of Asheville or A. Winter, at Due West, S. C. A list of prices for said machinery is left with Mr. Patton, and any order through him will be promptly attended to. Persons wanting information or machinery can also address me.

A. WINTER, Patentee.

Due West, S. C., Sept. 30, 1858. 6m*

MATTONS PATTENT INDIA Rubber Syringes, a fresh lot just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

March 25, 1858.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO. have on hand an excellent stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats and Ready Made Clothing.

October 7, 1858.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral, for sale at ASTON'S.

MORE SOAP. 20 Doz. concentrated Lye for making Soap, just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

March 25, 1858.

Blue Stone.

500 pounds Blue Stone, just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

Sept. 30, 1858.

Concentrated Lye.

Warranted to make soap without lime or ashes, and with but little trouble; making a good article of soft washing soap at a cost of about 50 cents per hundred pounds. Full directions for making all kinds of soap accompany each box. Call and get a box and give it a trial, and if it does not do all I claim for it, then my name is not ASTON.

August 18, 1857

1858. 1858.

Summey, McDowell & Co.

Would call the attention of a discriminating public to their extensive assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS.

Embracing every article usually kept in this place, and selected in the Eastern cities by Mr. D. F. Summey, well known for his judgment in catering for the tastes and wants of this place.

Ladies and gentlemen will find every thing they require for making comfortable and adorning the outer person. For cash we will offer inducements. To long winded customers, we have but little to offer. Pay, either down or promptly at the end of the year, is what we aim at, and all such customers will find it to their interest to give us a call and buy some of our pretty goods.

We deem it unnecessary to enumerate our goods. All we will say is, that our stock is the best one in the town, and the best west of the Blue Ridge, in the State.

September 30, 1858.

TAKE PARTICULAR

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO us are requested to call and make settlement immediately. "Short settlements make long friends," and if our friends only knew how much we are in want of money they would surely call and pay a little if not all they owe us; all accounts made in 1857 were due 1st January 1858; don't put us to the disagreeable necessity of dunning you in person, but call at once and settle your account.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & Co.

March 18, 1858.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS,

WHO have patronized us so very liberally, we hereby tender our sincere thanks, and solicit for our successors that favor and patronage we have been the recipients of. The junior partners have been trained and brought up under our care; and we can confidently recommend them to our old friends and the public generally.

To those indebted to us we say, we must have money; and that without delay. We owe money, and to those indebted to us we must look for aid. W. D. RANKIN & CO.

April 9, 1857.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and waggons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT.

March 20, 1856.

PRATT, OAKLEY & CO.,

(Late Farmer, Brace & Co.)

Publishers, Booksellers & Stationers,

No. 21, Murray Street,

NEW YORK.

P. O. & Co., offer at low prices for cash, and liberal terms for approved credit, a large stock of BANK and OFFICE STATIONARY, Blank and Account Books, Receipt and Memorandum Books, Paper of all kinds, Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, &c., Printing and Lithographing executed to order. Bibles, Miscellaneous, and School Books.

P. O & Co. Publish Bullion's series of Grammars; Comstock's series on the sciences; Hooker's Physiologies; Brocklesby's Astronomies; Olney's Geography, newly revised; Southern Class Readers; Palmer's Book Keeping; and the "cheapest and best" Spelling Book ever used.

August 19, 1858 isfm6

New and Cheap

GOODS

AT THE CASH STORE OF

MERRIMON & SONS,

(*Hugh Johnston's Old Stand, Opposite the Court House.*)

WE have now on hand a superior stock of fresh and seasonable GOODS, bought for cash at low figures, and to be sold in the same way.

Our stock embraces a full and general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Cutlery, Hardware,

and in fact everything usually found in a retail establishment. We invite the people to give us a call, and promise to sell them Goods at prices astonishingly low. And why do we say so? Simply because *we sell for cash only*, and therefore make no bad debts, and can afford to sell cheap.

Country Produce bought. Call and see us.

Asheville, June 3, 1858.

SUGAR CANE SEED.

CHINESE Sugar Cane Seed can be had at the store of

SUMMEY & McDOWELL.

Asheville, March 11, 1858.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

THE undersigned will sell off their entire stock of Fancy Dry Goods

FOR CASH,

At cost and carriage, as they design keeping only STAPLES, in connection with a heavy stock of FAMILY GROCERIES.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

July 29, 1858.

The Ladies

ARE invited to examine our stock of Shoes, Flats, elegant trimmed and untrimmed Bonnets, dress goods of all varieties, from 75 cents calico gowns to $40 silks; wreathes for brides and parties, elegant French embroidered Collars from 50 cents to $9; hoop skirts, setts of brass, steel, rattan and whalebone hoops. In fact, every thing that a lady needs to add to her comfort and charms, externally.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

O. M. LEWIS'

Daguerreian and Ambrotype

GALLERY,

On Main Street, south of the Court House.

PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the *whole* size.

Instructions given in either Daguer or Ambrotyping, on most reasonable terms. Nov 20

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

DONE SO SLICK

That Asheville is Bound to Shine

THE subscriber feels thankful for past patronage from the citizens of Asheville and the surrounding country, and is now better prepared to do work with neatness and despatch than ever before, and intends to try to do his work so that it will increase his business. Any person wanting Carriages or Buggies made, or repaired, will find it to their advantage to call and examine his work and prices before making contracts elsewhere.

Good lumber, corn, wheat, flour, bacon or lard, will be taken for work. Repairing must be paid for before it leaves the shop, as he works too low to have to earn his pay two or three times.

Shop in the south end of Asheville, near the branch. Call and make contracts.

W. T. CARTER.

Asheville January 28, 1858.

"Call at Lewis' Gallery."

THE interesting picture of "Mitchell's Falls" on Black Mountain, as Ambrotyped by *OSCAR M. LEWIS* of Asheville, and Lithographed by the finest Artist in the city of New York, is now received and ready for exhibition. It is a picture 10 by 14 inches, finished in "tints" and colored to nature, in the finest style of the art.

The picture is accompanied with a Key and Memorial, and can be had on application at "Lewis' Gallery," Main street, Asheville, at the following prices:

In "Tints," without frame and glass,	$2 00
Colored to Nature, without frame & glass,	3 00
In "Tints," Picture and Key framed in gilt and glass,	3 00
Colored to Nature, framed in gilt and glass,	4 00

Orders filled when accompanied with the cash, and pictures sent to any part of the State or elsewhere. [Asheville Jan. 7, 1858.

JUST RECEIVED.

WE have just received, and offer for sale, large lot of Rio and Laguyra

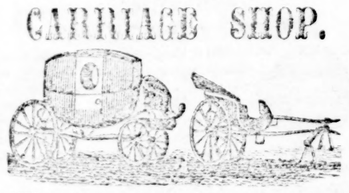
Coffee,
Crushed and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Soda, Fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pearl Starch, Imperial and Black Teas, French Olives, Prunes, Citron, White Wine Vinegar, Pickled Salmon, Turpentine Soap, Indigo, Madder, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, &c.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

July 29, 1858.

ASHEVILLE

CARRIAGE SHOP.



THE undersigned take pleasure in informing the citizens of Asheville, and the surrounding country, that they have formed a partnership, in the south end of Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business in all its branches. They have in their employment a practical Painter and Trimmer.

Those who have jobs they want repainted and trimmed, would do well to call. All work done at short notice. They flatter themselves that their work cannot be surpassed in Western Carolina. Repairing neatly done at short notice, and prices as low as the times will permit, and cash not refused.

McGREGOR & TRIPLETT,

South end of Asheville.

July 15, 1858.

BLACK MOUNTAIN!

THE subscriber having leased for a term of 5 years the Black Mountain property, takes pleasure in notifying the public that the

MOUNTAIN HOUSE

will be opened to-day, August 27th, for the accommodation of visitors. Every possible arrangement has been made to ensure the comfort of guests. Attentive servants and good fare may be confidently expected.

He would advise all persons visiting the Mountain to start early from Asheville, so as to reach the Mountain House before night, get a refreshing sleep, and be prepared to enjoy the magnificent sun-rise view, from the highest point of land in the United States, East of the Rocky Mountains. T. T. PATTON.

September 2, 1858. tf

Spectator copy 4 weeks, and present bill to Sullivan & Patton.

CURES GUARANTEED.

Cancers and Scrofula Cured.

One Hundred and Thirteen Cases Cured Last Year, 1857.

Pamphlets containing testimonials of the highest character as to his success, will be forwarded to any that may wish them. Those wishing to test the efficacy of *DR CLOPTON'S* wonderful remedies, must give a correct description of the disease, its appearance in its incipient stage, progress, present condition, location, &c.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications. Address,

J. A. CLOPTON, M. D.,
Huntsville, Ala.

August 19, 1858. 1y

ED. J. ASTON,

Druggist and Apothecary.

STORE, Brick Corner opposite the Court House.

RESIDENCE, CHURCH STREET,

Opposite the Episcopal Church.

Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch at all hours of the day or night.

March 25, 1858.

50 Sacks of Salt,

Just received, and for sale by

Sept. 9. W. H. JACKSON & CO.

TO THE PEOPLE.

DR. W. H. MURDOCH

Has opened at the old stand of L. Chapman, on Turkey Creek, the largest and best assortment of

Drugs and Medicines

ever offered to the public in that section of country. ALSO—Tobacco, Soda, Indigo, Madder and Copperas, which he is determined to sell at the lowest prices, for cash.

Corn, Wheat, Snake Root, and other products of the country, taken in payment of debts due him.

He will also continue the practice of Medicine in the surrounding country. His office will be at his store, where he may always be found, unless professionally absent.

Turkey Creek, July 29, 1858.

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

AYER'S Cathartic Pills,

(SUGAR COATED,)

ARE MADE TO

CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK.

Invalids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians, Philanthropists, read their Effects, and judge of their Virtues.

FOR THE CURE OF

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

PITTSBURG, PA., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. SIR: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once. If they will cure others as they do me, the fact is worth knowing.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., 7 Feb., 1856.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the *liver* is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them.

Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Relax, and Worms.

POST OFFICE, HARTLAND, LIV. CO., MICH., Nov. 16, 1855.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the perfection of medicine. They have done my wife more good than I can tell you. She had been sick and pining away for months. Went off to be doctored at great expense, but got no better. She then commenced taking your Pills, which soon cured her, by expelling large quantities of worms (dead) from her body. They afterwards cured her and our two children of bloody dysentery. One of our neighbors had it bad, and my wife cured him with two doses of your Pills, while others around us paid from five to twenty dollars doctors' bills, and lost much time, without being cured entirely even then. Such a medicine as yours, which is actually good and honest, will be prized here.

GEO. J. GRIFFIN, *Postmaster.*

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Hines, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HINES.

WARSAW, WYOMING CO., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother had been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGRIDGE.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until, by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, BATON ROUGE, LA., 5 Dec., 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured by your Pills of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Complaints, requiring an active purge, they are an excellent remedy.

For Costiveness or Constipation, and as a Dinner Pill, they are agreeable and effectual.

Fits, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflammation, and even **Deafness,** and **Partial Blindness,** have been cured by the alterative action of these Pills.

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

We need not speak to the public of its virtues. Throughout every town, and almost every hamlet of the American world, its wonderful cures of pulmonary complaints have made it already known. Nay, few are the families in any civilized country on this continent without some personal experience of its effects; and fewer yet the communities any where which have not among them some living trophy of its victory over the subtile and dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs. While it is the most powerful antidote yet known to man for the formidable and dangerous diseases of the pulmonary organs, it is also the pleasantest and safest remedy that can be employed by infants and young persons. Parents should have it in store against the insidious enemy that steals upon them unprepared. We have abundant grounds to believe the *Cherry Pectoral* saves more lives by the consumptions it prevents than those it cures. Keep it by you, and cure your colds while they are curable, nor neglect them until no human skill can master the inexorable canker that, fastened on the vitals, eats your life away. All know the dreadful fatality of lung disorders, and as they know too the virtues of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them it is still made the best it can be. We spare no cost, no care, no toil to produce it the most perfect possible, and thus afford those who rely on it the best agent which our skill can furnish for their cure.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

AND SOLD BY

E. J. ASTON, Asheville; W. D. Whitted, Hendersonville; J. M. Craton, Rutherfordton; and by all Druggists & Dealers in Medicine. Wholesale by Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston.

June 17, 1858. 1y

WE WILL MAKE IT TO THE interest of the

Citizens of Asheville

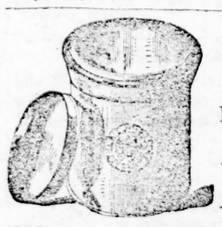
And the surrounding Country, to buy

GOODS

Of us. Call and see us at Smith & Chapman's old stand opposite Gudger's Hotel, Asheville.

W. H. JACKSON & Co.

April 1, 1858.



ARTHUR'S

Self-Sealing

Fruit Cans,

For Sale by

E. J. ASTON.

ALL MEDICINES

PUT up and sold at ASTON'S are WARRANTED to be equal in Purity and quality to any sold anywhere or by any person.

March 25, 1858.

50 *BUSHELS No. 1 CORN MEAL* and a fine lot of *FLOUR* for sale at

W. H. JACKSON & Co's.

April 15, 1858.

ARTHUR'S

Self-Sealing Cans and Jars are just the thing for preserving Fruit of every description. For sale by *W. H. JACKSON & CO.*

Asheville, June 3, 1858.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

August 7, 1856.

MACCARONI,

Potash for making soap, Table Salt, Coxe's Refined Sparkling Gelatine, &c., &c., for sale by

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

August 19, 1858.

450 Yards Choice Country LINSEY, just received, and for sale cheap, by W. H. JACKSON & CO

Sept. 23.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner,	Raleigh.
J. R. Williams,	do.
T. H. Selby,	do.
C. M. D. Hutchings,	do.
Kemp P. Battle,	do.
George Little,	do.
James M. Towles,	do.
James E. Hoyt,	Washington.
Alex. Mitchell,	Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright,	Wilmington.
John M. Jones,	Edenton.
W. M. Griffin,	Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan,	Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell,	Murfreesboro.
H. B. Milliams,	Charlotte.
George A. Smith,	Milton.
O. F. Long,	Hillsboro'.
Joseph M hite,	Anson county.
Josh. Boner,	Salem.
A. T. Summey,	Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*,
John R. Williams,
C. W. D. Hutchings, } Executive Committee

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid. HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, '57. 1y

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Compan.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President,
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary,
William H. Jones, Treasurer,
H. W. Husted, Attorney,
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.
Q. Busbee,
W. H. McKee, } Executive Committee.
Charles B. Root,

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1857—1y.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

TO THE LADIES.

WE respectfully invite the ladies of Asheville and the surrounding country to call and examine our stock of prints, colored muslins and lawns, jackonets, swiss, medium checked embroidered and dotted muslins, ribbons, hosiery, gloves, shoes, &c., &c. At Smith & Chapman's old stand, opposite Gudger's Hotel.

W. H. JACKSON & CO.

FRESH Drugs and Medicines, constantly arriving, and always on hand at

E. J. ASTON'S.

August 5.

FLAX SEED.

I WISH to purchase 500 bushels of good clean Flax Seed. E. J. ASTON.

April 16.

FACTS

FOR THE

PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the *PEOPLE.* And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country producetaken in exchange for Goods.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 2, 1857.

Result of the Panic.

SPRING STOCK

FOR 1858.

THIS IS TO impart to the public the gratifying intelligence that having recently recovered from a spell of that terrifying disease known throughout the country as *"the panics,"* ASTON *"is himself again,"* and is now receiving and opening heavy additions to his

Stock of Pure Drugs and MEDICINES,

and is prepared as heretofore to furnish his customers with any thing in his line, guaranteeing the same to be *pure, fresh, genuine and reliable.*

Persons Purchasing

Drugs of him, may, confidently, rely on their quality, as he buys his supplies of none but the most reliable houses, and gives his personal attention to the compounding of all his own preparations.

Physicians, and all others are invited to give him a call at the

BRICK CORNER

immediately opposite the COURT HOUSE, where may be found an individual who is always ready and willing to minister to the wants of the afflicted in all the various branches of his profession, and on terms perfectly reasonable and satisfactory.

March 25, 1858.

A *FINE LOT OF CARPETING* Rugs, Mats, &c.

FOR SALE

at Smith & Chapman's old stand, opposite Gudger's Hotel, by

W. H. JACKSON & Co.

Asheville, April 1, 1858.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN,

DEALERS IN

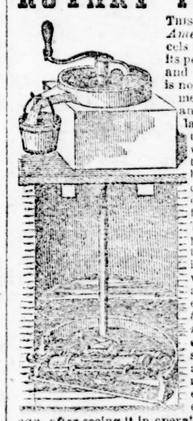
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville, N. C.

April 3, 1857. tf

Lindsey's Double-Acting

ROTARY FORCE PUMP.



This pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power,* and *cheapness.* Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet,* with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness' a No 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes.* Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American,* after seeing it in operation, says. *"This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement."* Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1½ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, rail road stations, &c* where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash,* and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf.

HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

IF not, call and see *The Wonderful Pump* now on exhibition at the Grand Emporium of Health and Beauty, commonly known as ASTON'S.

August 26, 1858.

Wanted Immediately!

AGENTS in every town and county in the Union. Business easy and honorable. Salary from $50 to $75 per month. Address, with stamp enclosed, OSMENT & JOHNSON,
Box 210, Cleveland, Tenn.

July 8, 1858. 3m*

BUY your Drugs and Medicines at ASTON'S.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *Charitable Act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, habits, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge.* It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, for the year ending January 1st, 1858, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of the Consulting Surgeon in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-abuse, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge,* on receipt of *TWO STAMPS* for postage.—Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

May 20, 1858. 1y.

MEDICAL COLLEGE,

AT AUGUSTA, GA.

THE next annual course of Lectures in this Institution will begin on the first Monday in November next, with an Introductory, Lecture by Prof. JONES.

Emeritus Prof. of Anatomy—G. M. NEWTON, M. D.
Anatomy—H. F. CAMPBELL, M. D.
Surgery—L. A. BUGAS, M. D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy—JOS. JONES, M. D.
Institutes and Practice—L. D. FORD, M. D.
Physiology and Pathological Anatomy—H. V. M. MILLER, M. D.
Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Medical Jurisprudence—I. P. GARVIN, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy—ROBERT CAMPBELL, M. D.
Assistant Demonstrator—S. B. SIMMONS, M. D.
Prosector to the Professor of Surgery—H. W. D. FORD, M. D.

Curator of Museum—T. P. CLEVELAND.	
Tickets for the whole Course,	$105 00
Matriculation (to be taken once,)	5 00
Practical Anatomy (to be taken once)	10 00

For further information, apply to any member of the Faculty, or to the undersigned.

I. P. GARVIN, *Dean.*

August 12, 1858—3m.

DR. H. G. LUNGREN,

HAVING permanently located in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., offers his services to the inhabitants of said county and those adjoining. Dr. L. has been heretofore employed as Chief Resident Physician to the Northern Clinical Infirmary of Philadelphia, where he has met with and successfully treated diseases of both chronic and acute nature.

Dr. L. will be found at his office in Col. Moore's building, at all times, unless professionally engaged.

Dr. L. will visit the town of Webster on the last three days of each month, for the purpose of prescribing for Chronic diseases. Those afflicted will please take notice. He offers this card through numerous solicitations from different persons. The Dr. can be found at Mr. Allison's Hotel.

Franklin, April 15th, '58.

T. W. MURRELL,

COLLECTING AGENT,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend to collecting claims of all kinds, with promptness and punctuality. He especially offers his services to publishers of newspapers and periodicals. Those who employ him may expect returns to be made as promptly as possible.

REFERENCES.—Asheville: A. S. Merrimon, M. Erwin, N. W. Woodfin, Joshua Roberts, and Z. B. Vance, Esq'rs; Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, W. W. McDowell, and Gaines, Deaver & Co. Hendersonville: W. M. Shipp, Esq. Morganton: Col. B. S. Gaither. Editors of News and Spectator, Asheville; and Herald of Truth, Hendersonville.

Asheville, Feb. 11, '58.

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H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

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